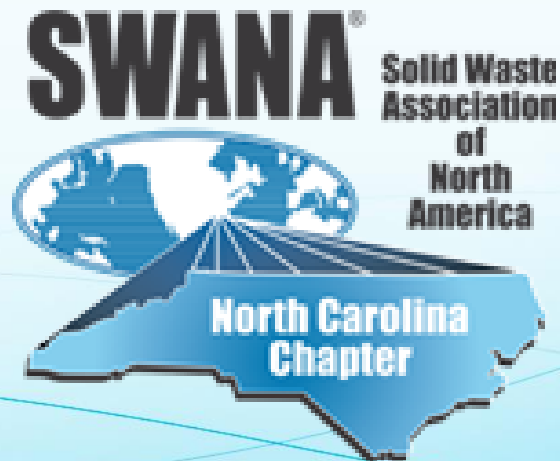


# Solid Waste Working Group Presentation

**NC-SWANA**  
**February 10, 2016**



# NC-SWANA

- \* Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) is the largest member-based solid waste management association in the world.
- \* Majority of members are public sector officials, but membership also includes private sector professionals, operators, consultants and equipment providers.
- \* NC Chapter has over 400 members, committed to fiscally and environmentally responsible solid waste management.

# Looking back...

As far back as 1657 Manhattan residents were being directed by their local government to not throw garbage in the streets.

# Looking back, cont'd

*In 1853, the Boston Sanitary Board wrote “The means resorted to by a large number of citizens to get rid of their garbage and avoid paying for its collection would be very amusing were it not such a menace to public health. Some burn it, while others wrap it up in paper and carry it on their way to work and drop it when unobserved, or throw it into vacant lots or into the river”.*

- \* The ultimate responsibility for effective solid waste management in every county and municipality rests with local government.
- \* The means of delivering solid waste services varies by jurisdiction, depending on a variety of factors.
- \* Private providers play an important role in providing public services.

# Factors to Consider

- \* Size of the Jurisdiction
- \* Demographics
- \* Rural or Urban
- \* Scope of Services
- \* Degree of service (curbside, drop-off)
- \* Crossover Personnel for other Public Works needs
- \* Emergency Response and Equipment

# Examples

- \* In CEP service area (Carteret, Craven and Pamlico counties and 28 municipalities):
  - \* Three different County programs
  - \* Only two municipalities collect their own solid waste
  - \* Most municipalities contract with private companies, some small ones have no program.
  - \* Regional Public Landfill
  - \* Programs vary depending on the needs and wants of the citizens.

# Options

- \* Unlike most local government programs, solid waste management has public and private providers.
- \* The current combination of public and private providers creates many combinations of options.
- \* The most important consideration is the protection of public health and the environment.



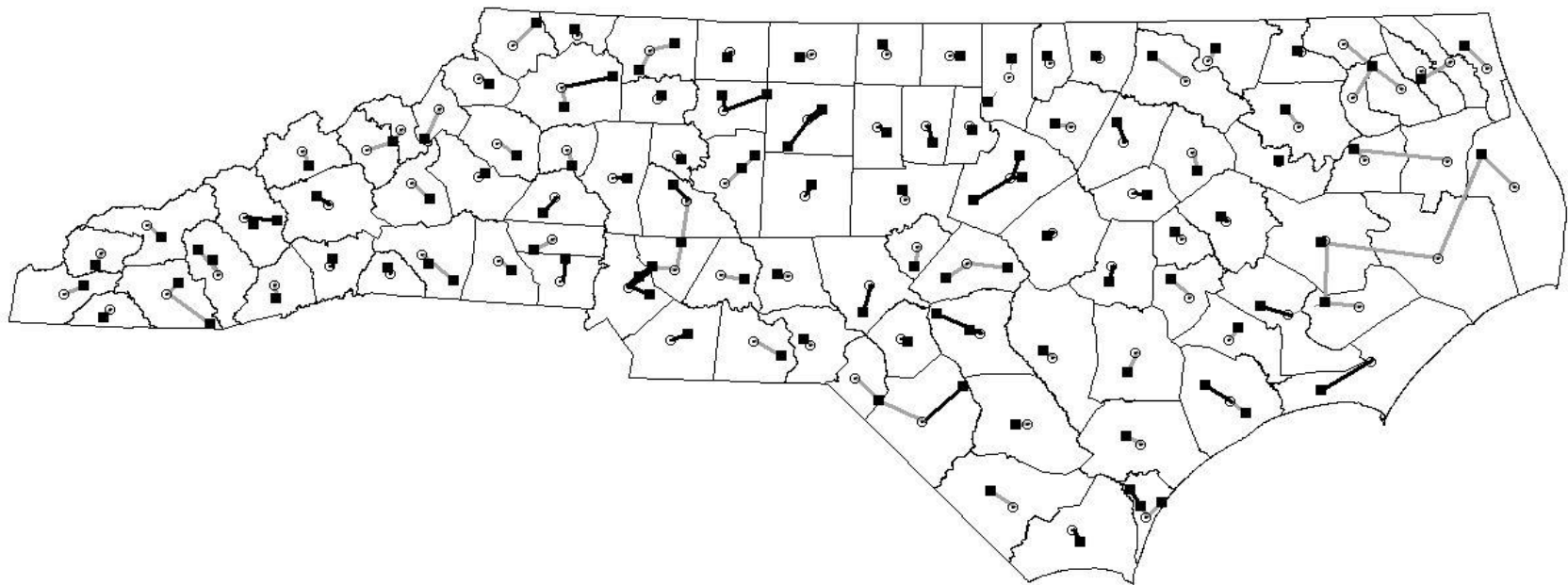
# Options, cont'd

- \* Advent of expensive, lined landfills created a need for more regional and often private landfills, rather than small local facilities.
- \* Economies of scale are vital to cost effective solid waste management.
- \* Prior to 1990, almost every county in NC had at least one public landfill, now only 28.

# MSW Waste Landfilled from NC

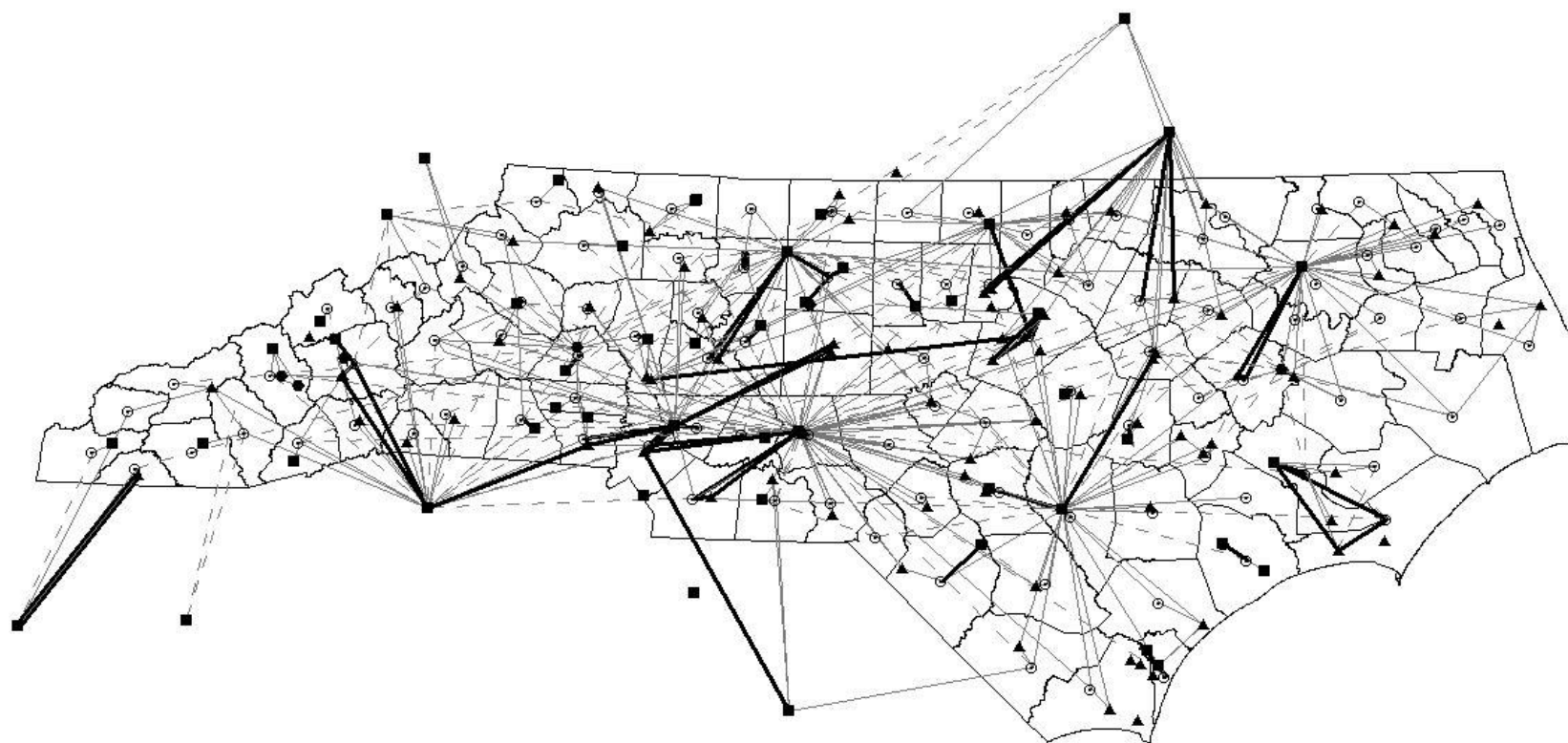
- \* 52 MSW landfills receiving NC waste
- \* 28 public
- \* 12 in-state private landfills
  - \* Top 7 receive 45% of total MSW waste stream
- \* 12 out of state, private landfills (6.5% of waste stream)

# Municipal Solid Waste Flow FY 1990-1991

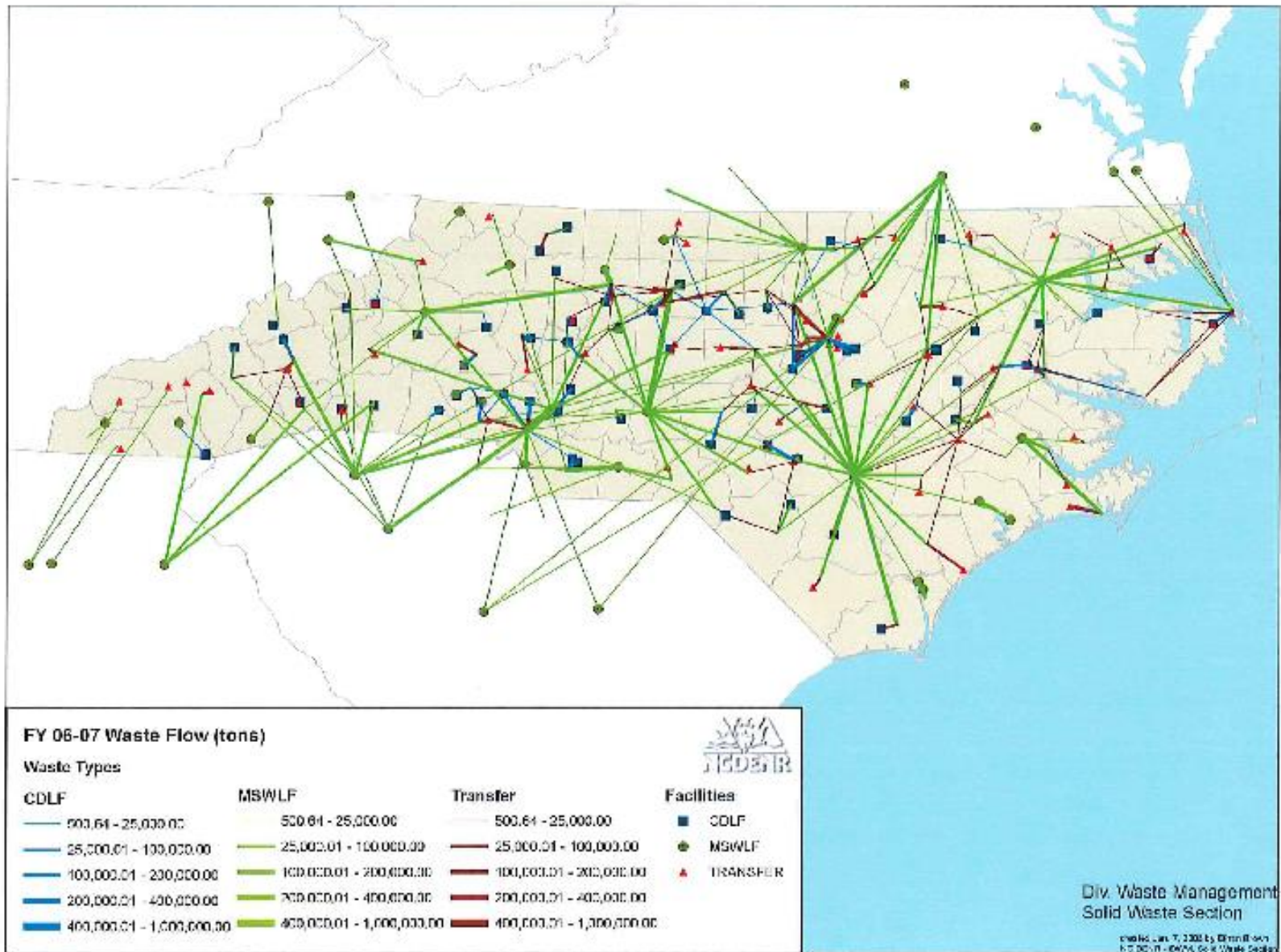


- Solid Waste Facilities
- County Centers
- Waste Flow
- <1,000
- 1,000 to 70,000
- 70,000 to 280,000
- >280,000

# Municipal Solid Waste Flow Fiscal Year 2000-2001







# Other Considerations

- \* Integrated Solid Waste Management
  - \* Solid waste
  - \* Recyclables
  - \* Scrap tire collection and disposal
  - \* White goods management
  - \* Household Hazardous Waste
  - \* Electronics recycling
  - \* Yard Waste
  - \* Solid waste enforcement, illegal dumping cleanup

# Revenue Centers vs. Cost Centers

- \* Solid Waste Collection, Recycling Collection, Landfills, transfer stations generate revenue
- \* E-waste, Yard waste, HHW, Scrap tires, Administration, enforcement add costs with no practical means of generating revenue.
- \* Costs for some programs have to be covered through Revenue Centers.

# Revenue Options

- \* Tipping fees at disposal sites
- \* Household Fees on tax bills
- \* Monthly fees on utility bills
- \* Ad Valorem tax (general fund)
- \* Pay As You Throw (PAYT)
- \* Combinations of the above
- \* Commercial and Residential often needs different systems for revenue capture



# Summary

- \* N.C. is served by a combination of public and private solid waste programs.
- \* Private facilities and services have provided much needed economies of scale for many units of local government.
- \* The needs and financial means of the community often dictate the best manner of service delivery.
- \* Cost comparisons are difficult or impossible, due to the underlying program costs being supported by fees and other charges.

# For More Information

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